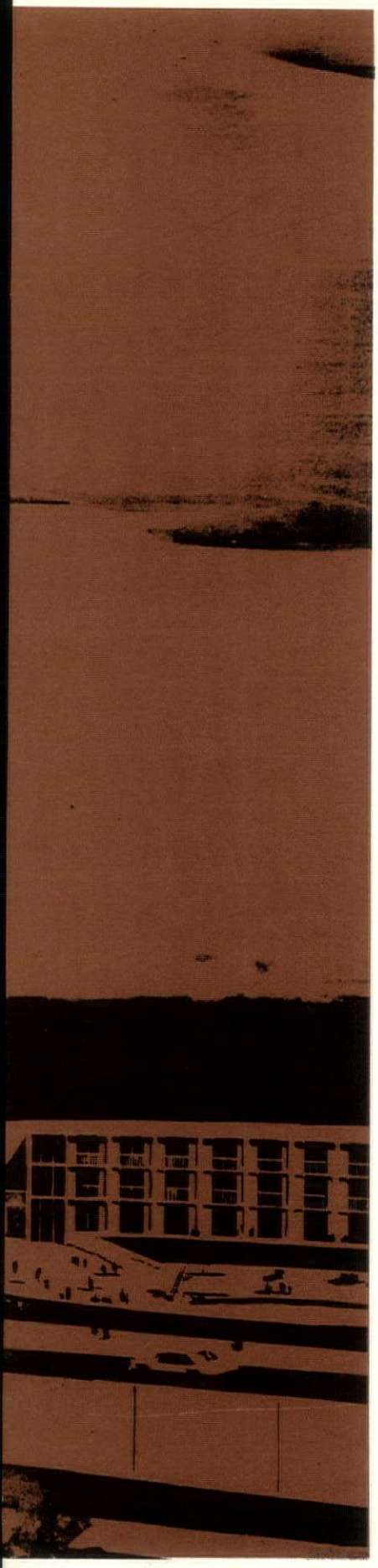

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About the Cover

Shown on the cover is the new Stouffer's Inn, St. Louis, site of the MARA 1969 Annual Convention. The new Stouffer's Inn is located in the heart of the new riverfront development. A featured event of the convention is a walking tour of the area.

President's Letter

Dear Members:

Just recently the Missouri Commission on Higher Education decided against recommending the establishment of a state school of architecture. I have not seen the reasons they gave, if any, in reaching this decision, but being a reasonable person, I am willing to assume that they overlooked some facts which would have avoided such a gross error, and I hereby will generously elicit such facts as they may have overlooked, for your use, should you by chance know any member of the Commission, the Board of Curators, the State Legislature (particularly Mr. Cantrell's Committee on House Appropriations), or the Governor. Here goes:

The construction industry is the largest industry in the United States. The demand for new buildings is at an all time high and is anticipated that in the next 35-40 years we will have to construct as many new buildings as already exist. The overwhelming bulk of this new construction will, by law, have to be designed by college-educated architects. Many of these new architects will be educated in private schools, if they come from well-to-do families. Others fortunate enough to live in a state which has a public state university offering a curriculum in architecture still have to face problems of overcrowding and inadequate facilities. And should he not be well-to-do, and should he live in a state as backward as Missouri, he may as well give up, for the choices offered are as follows:

Washington University in St. Louis, a private school, tuition currently $1900.00 per year for a six year curriculum.

or

The University of Missouri by reciprocal agreements with Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Arkansas, which requires moving out of state, if the quota will even allow admittance, since state residents in these states get preference.

These two alternatives are not adequate to produce the architects Missouri needs. They discriminate to the benefit of the high income class. They offer no control either by the State or the architects of the State over the architect's education.

Why then, do we not have a school of architecture? This is very difficult to answer.

We seem to be financially able to provide degrees in Interior Design in the School of Home Economics at M.U. Just how many of these graduates do you think ever make use of these degrees? Yet, we cannot finance degrees for architects, the overwhelming majority of whom stay in the field for the rest of their lives.

We seem to be able to pay for the education of many students majoring in dramatics, who are either there because it is a "fun"

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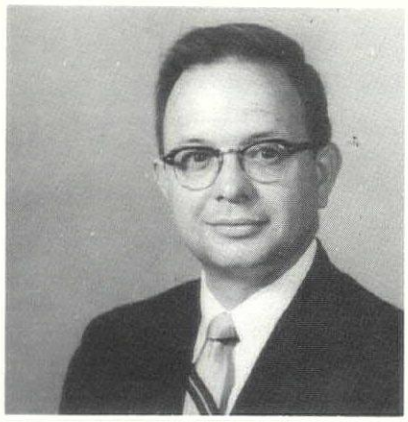

The Editor Observes:

In the mail of the last few weeks appeared the following article. It's timely. It is well written. And it generates reflections. I enjoyed it and thought others might. It is reprinted here for that purpose.
— Kenneth E. Coombs

* * * *

"I'VE HAD IT"

There's something that needs to be said about this country. And since no one seems to have the gumption to say it, I guess it's up to me.

I have had it up to here with persons who are trying deliberately to tear my country apart. And it's way past time to throw at me that tired old wheeze about being a Flag-waver. You're damned right I'm a Flag-waver, and I got the right to be one the hard way.

I have had it with pubescent punks, wallowing in self-pity, who make a display of deploring their birth into a world which — to use their sissy expression — they didn't make.

Well, I didn't make the world I was born in either. And neither did the men I know who are worthy of respect. They just went about and made something out of it.

The men I grew up with were fetched up in a logging camp. They were the immigrant sons of every cast-off race there is. And they didn't have a hell of a lot of knowledge at home to start them off, either.

But I can write you a song about the son of a Po Valley coal miner who became a nationally-renowned physicist; about doctors, lawyers, teachers, forestry specialists, conservation experts, and men of the cloth — in the Seattle-Tacoma area — who came out of that logging camp. And about the son of a Danish mechanic who is one of the best friends I've got.

So don't give me your whining, whimpering, self-pitying clap-trap about how this country is letting you down.

I have had it with hippies, brainless intellectuals, writers who can't write, painters who can't paint, teachers who can't teach, administrators who can't administrate, entertainers who fancy themselves sociologists, and Negroes who castigate as "Uncle Toms" the very men who have done the most to demonstrate to all of us the most important quality in America . . . individual enterprise and responsibility . . . Dr. George Washington Carver, Archie Moore, Bert Williams, Booker T. Washington, Roy Wilkins, Justice Thurgood Marshall, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Nat Cole, The Mills Brothers, and their father . . . and many more.

I've had it with those cerebral giants who think it's smart to invite drug advocates to lecture in their classrooms, and with teaching curiosities like that one in the Mercer Island School District who invited a Black Power spokesman to dispense a lecture on Flag-burning.

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MISSOURI ARCHITECT

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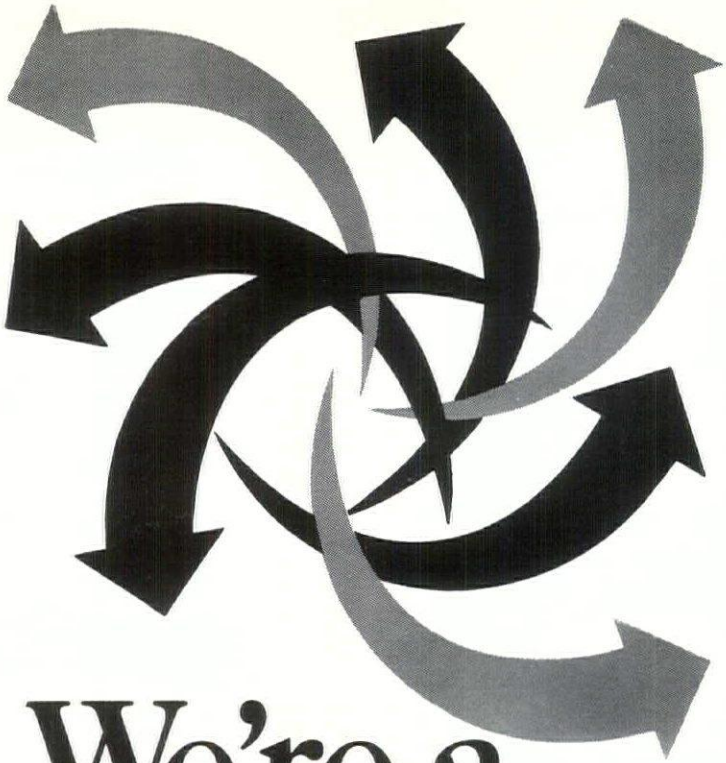

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January 24 Board Meeting

MARA IN ACTION!

The MARA Board of Directors met January 24th at the Sheraton Motor Inn, St. Louis, to review a number of MARA projects.

The first to be considered by the Board was a proposed By-Laws change to redistrict the state for more equitable elections to the Board of Directors. Under the proposal, which was approved by the Board, the redistricting will include a By-Laws change to provide for a 13-member Board of Directors with the four officers to be elected from the 13-man body. This proposal, along with recommended amendments to stagger the terms of office of the Directors, change the title of Vice President to Vice President — President Elect, and provide that the annual meeting may be held anytime during the four months of spring, will be voted on by the membership at the 1969 annual meeting in St. Louis.

Richard L. Nichols, Springfield, is Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, with Roy J. Pallardy, Jefferson City, the Board/Committee liaison.

At the meeting, the Board heard a report from Roy J. Pallardy, member of the State Ad Hoc Committee, that a statute of limitations bill and a bill to revise the registration laws were now developed through extensive participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee by a number of MARA members and members of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers. (The two bills have now been introduced in the 75th General Assembly).

To assist in underwriting the costs of the Ad Hoc Committee, MARA's Board of Directors unanimously approved a donation of $1 thousand to the Committee which is employing former Supreme Court Commissioner, Judge Cullen Coil, to handle the legislation.

Plans for Architect's Day 1969 were presented by Architect's Day Chairman Edward J. Thias, Ladies Activities Chairman Doris Danna, and Luncheon Chairman Tom Millot.

After discussion, the Board determined that no donations would be solicited to help defray printing costs for the additional pages needed to continue the Missouri Architectural Parade feature in the Missouri Architect. It was the feeling that photographs and exposition for the feature, which shows the work of MARA members, be published whenever possible.

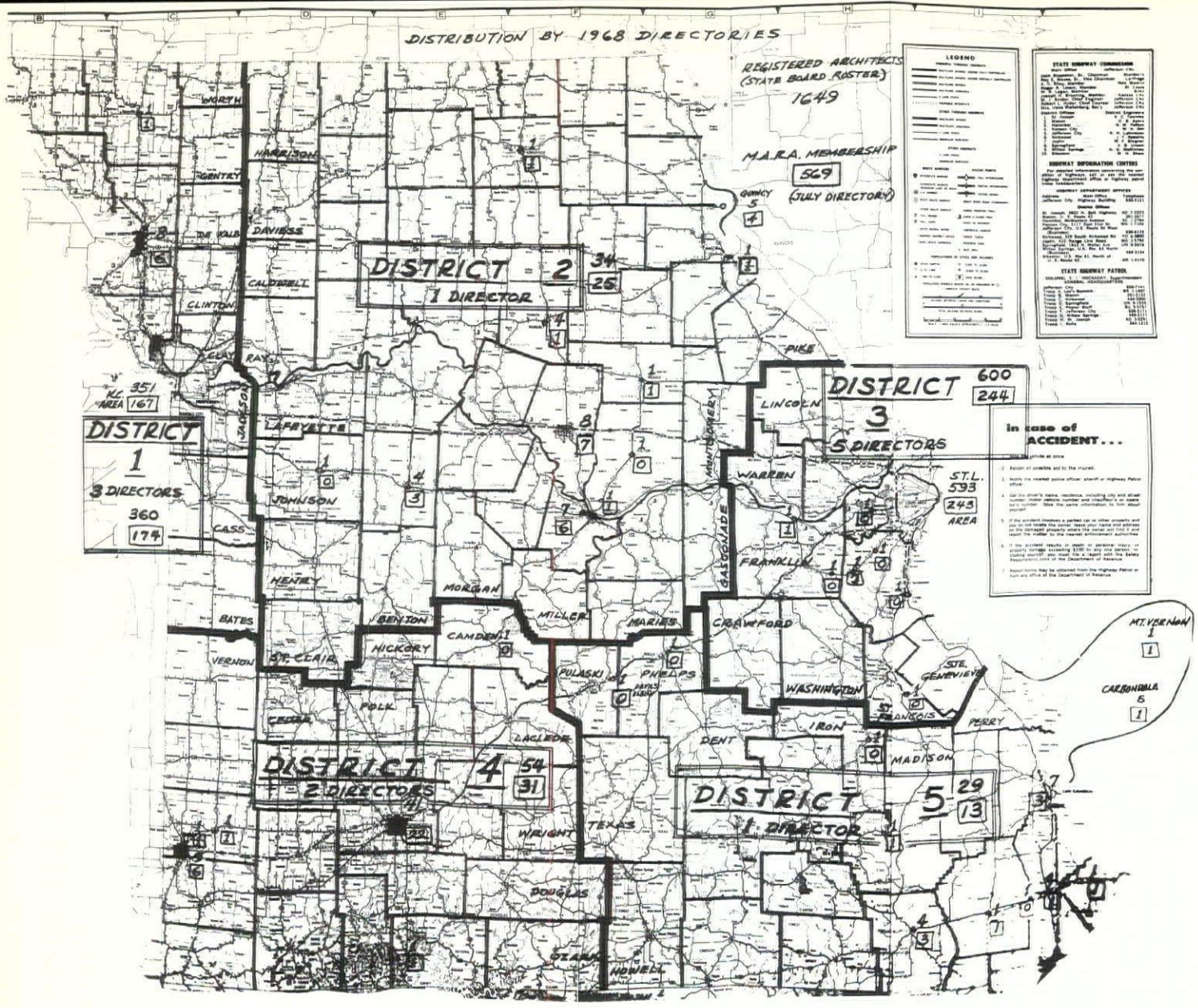
. . . Report of Natural Beautification Committee

Kent Smith, Chairman

This committee is continuing its study of rivers and streams in this state and is currently reviewing the "Comprehensive Basin Study, White River Basin". The report, which consists of five volumes, has been prepared by the White River Basin Coordinating Committee under the auspices of the Corps of Engineers. It makes specific proposals regarding the use of our waterways and has been submitted to Congress for adoption and funding. While we have not completed our review of the report we note that precious few of our streams escape the recommendation for damming. It has been suggested that the Corps of Engineers are as capable of planning a river basin as a plumber is of designing a fountain. When our study of this report has been completed, recommendations and comments to Congress will be made. Also, with respect to waterways, the chairman of the Governors Wild River Advisory Committee has described the proposed Wild River Bill and mentioned the importance of publicity and support at the proper time to assist this bill. This committee has agreed to testify for its support.

Richard Southern, who was chairman of a study committee concerned with water usage, has been contacted. Recommendations from his committee have recently been submitted to the Missouri Legislature. Some general excerpts from his report show several common objectives and areas of concern. It is felt very much worthwhile to inform him of our feelings and thinking with respect to water usage.

A copy of "From Sea to Shining Sea" by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty has been ordered. This publication is concerned with America's beauty, natural and manmade. A review of it notes that it sets forth specific proposals affecting our environment. Missouri has created a council to parallel these proposals. This committee will contact the individuals on the council and let them know we exist and share a common interest. Consideration is being given to the preparation of a publication for distribution to a Chamber of Commerce or other interested group. The publication would contain statements of the kind of environment we desire and how it could be achieved. Also included might be a self appraisal check list which a community could use to examine and rate itself. It has also occurred to us that while architects acknowledge excellence within our profession through the various awards programs we might also acknowledge an individual or community which makes an effort to improve or preserve our environment. A MARA Natural Beautification Award might be presented each year.



Map illustrating proposed MARA redistricting

. . . By-Laws Amendments Proposed

Report of By-Laws Committee

The By-Laws Committee had no formal meeting throughout this past year. All activities were handled by correspondence and telephone.

The following proposed By-Laws changes are the results of the Committee's studies and are as approved by the Board of Directors for submission to the membership for vote.

The proposed changes are designed to strengthen and bring the Association's Constitution in line with present practices.

In accordance with Article XXII, Section 1, the following proposals to amend the By-Laws of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects are presented:

Item No. 1

It is proposed that the title of the Vice President of the Association be changed to that of Vice President — "President Elect". Article and Section Numbers requiring revision are as follows:

Article VI

In the second line of Section 1., the third & fourth lines of Section 3., in the section title and second line of Section 7., omit the use of the title of "Vice President" and replace with title:

" . . . Vice President-President Elect" . . .

Item No. 2

It is proposed that Officers of the Association, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer have "voting rights" with . . . and as part of . . . the Board of Directors. Article and Section numbers requiring revision are as follows:

Article VI, Section 6

Between the last two words of this section insert the words "and officers" to read: " . . . vote of the

District & No. of Dirs.		May 17 1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
I (3)	1.	DUNCAN	DUNCAN	DUNCAN	Elect. New DIR. A	A	A	A	Elect. New DIR. B	B
I	2.	Elect. New DIR. C	C	Elect. New DIR. D	D	D	D	Elect. New DIR. E	E	E
I	3.	Elect. New DIR. F	Elect. New DIR. G	G	G	G	Elect. New DIR. H	H	H	H
II (1)	1.	BRADY BULLER	BRADY BULLER	BULLER	Elect. New DIR. I	I	I	I	Elect. New DIR. J	J
III (5)	1.	KRAMER	Elect. New DIR. K	K	K	K	Elect. New DIR. L	L	L	L
	2.	PECKHAM	Elect. New DIR. M	M	M	M	Elect. New DIR. N	N	N	N
	3.	Elect. New DIR. O *	O	O	O	Elect. New DIR. P	P	P	P	Elect. New DIR. Q
	4.	Elect. New DIR. R	R	R	Elect. New DIR. S	S	S	S	Elect. New DIR. T	T
	5.	(OPEN)	(OPEN)	Elect. New DIR. U	U	U	U	Elect. New DIR. V	V	V
IV (2)	1.	HAWKINS	HAWKINS	Elect. New DIR. W	W	W	W	Elect. New DIR. X	X	X
	2.	Elect. New DIR. Y	Y	Y	Y	Elect. New DIR. Z	Z	Z	Z	Elect. New DIR. AA
V (1)	1.	Elect. New DIR. BB **	BB	BB	BB	Elec. New DIR. CC	CC	CC	CC	Elect. New DIR. DD
Directors Elected Each Year		6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

NORMAL EXPIRATION OF TERM OF OFFICE: *WILSON **JABLONSKY

Schedule — Succession of Directors

directors and officers voting."

Article VII, Section 4

In the first line of the section insert the words "or officer" to read: "No Director, or Officer, of the Association . . . "

Article VIII

In the third line of Section 1. following the word "Board" insert, and at the end of Section 2. add the wording:

" . . . and its Officers . . . "

In the title of Section 2. omit the words "Directors Only." At the end of the third line of Section 3. and following the words "Board of Directors" in Section 4. insert the wording:

" . . . and Officers . . . "

Article IX, Section 4.

In the third line of this section following the words — "Board of Directors," insert the wording:

" . . . and Officers, . . . "

Article XI

In the fourth line of Section 1. and the second and third lines of Section 3. following the word " . . . Directors" insert the wording:

" . . . and Officers, . . . "

Article XII, Section 1.

In the fourth line of this section following the word " . . . Directors" insert the wording:

At the end of the fifth line following the words ". . . Board of Directors" insert the wording:

" . . . or its Officers . . . "

Item No. 3

At a Special Called Meeting of the Association Oct. 25, 1968 in Jefferson City Article X, Section 1. of the By-Laws was amended to permit the regular annual session to be held in May of 1969, rather than as required in April. Since this amendment to the By-Laws has not yet been made in the printed form, it is proposed here to give the Annual Meeting Committees more latitude in determining the date for this session. Full consideration must be given to the holidays falling within this period by the Annual Meeting Planning Committee.

Article X, Section 1.

It is proposed that the words "in April" in the second line of this section be omitted and that in their place the following wording be inserted:

" . . . during Calendar Spring . . . "

Item No. 4

It is proposed that the Board of Directors be increased from 8 to 12 members.

Article VII, Section 2, and Section 3.

Omit the present Sections 2 and 3 and replace with the revised section as follows:

"ARTICLE VII — Board of Directors of the Association

Section 2. Directors — Election — There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of thirteen (13) members, one of whom shall be the immediate Past President and twelve (12) of whom shall be elected

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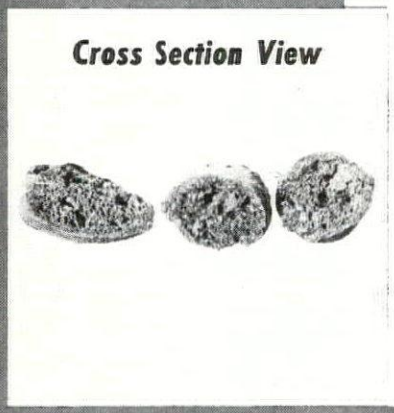

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. . . Annual Meeting

Stouffer's Inn, St. Louis
MAY 16 - 18, 1969

When architects from Missouri and surrounding states gather at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, St. Louis, for MARA's May 16-18 convention, it will be one of the first such group meetings to be held in the new, striking, 30-story hotel.

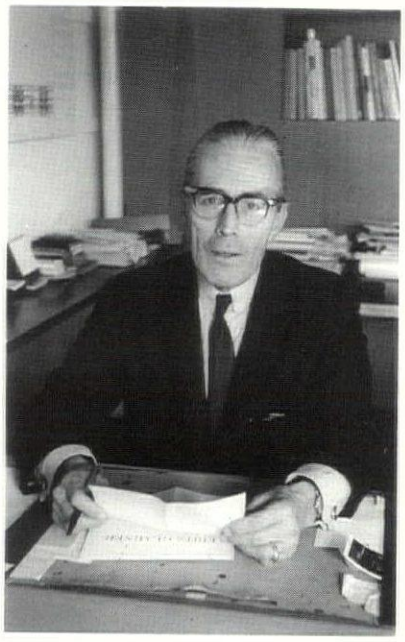
Situated near the Gateway Arch in the Jefferson National Memorial Expansion development, the hotel offers a rare view of the renewal of the riverfront area that has taken place the past few years.

In addition, it provides a setting of immense interest to the professional architect who can view the renovation of old structures and the construction of new buildings taking place in the same master plan. A feature of the convention is a special "Walking Tour" on Sunday morning to furnish architects and their ladies a close inspection of the new and historic structures.

Convention Chairman Edward J. Thias urges both MARA members and non-members to attend the convention. And, Chairman Thias also urges those attending to bring wives and guests.

The 1969 convention is expected to go down in MARA history as one of its greatest. This could well be true in view of the work the committee members have put in on the planning for the great event. And, in addition to developing a fine program, the planners have missed no opportunity to take advantage of a convention site unlike any other in the world.

. . . Alfred Roth Speaker



Professor Alfred Roth

Professor Alfred Roth of Zurich, Switzerland will be the keynote speaker at the annual convention of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects on May 17, 1969. The convention will be held at the new Stouffer's Riverfront Inn in St. Louis.

Mr. Roth, professor of architecture at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, was a visiting lecturer at the School of Architecture at Washington University from 1949 to 1952. In 1953 he was a visiting professor at the School of Architecture at Harvard University. His early education was in the office of Le Corbusier in Paris, France and he supervised the construction of Le Corbusier's two houses at the German Werkbund exhibition in Stuttgart, first international exhibition in Europe on modern architecture, and then returned to Paris working with Le Corbusier until the Spring of 1928. One of the leading authorities of contemporary school design in the world, he is the author of:

Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret "Two Houses"
"The New Architecture"
"The New School"
Chief Editor of Swiss Magazine "Werk"

Some of the recent projects he designed are a primary school in Zurich; new concept of earthquake proof construction of a school in Skopje, Yugoslavia and a major shopping center in Lucerne, Switzerland with an attached apartment tower designed by the famous Finnish Architect Alvar Aalto. A Commercial Center design for Beirut, Lebanon is a fifteen story skyscraper of offices, shops, cinema, and underground parking. His new schools in Kuwait on the Persian Gulf are designed on principles which are based on very extreme climatic conditions. His expansion of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich is now under construction.

He is an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Flemish Academy of Arts and Sciences; "Union des Artistes Modernes"; honorary fellow of the American Institute of Architects; honorary member of St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects; Federation of Austrian Architects; Swedish Association of Arts and Design; President of the Swiss Federal Commission of Arts and Design.

Annual Convention Committee

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W. EVANS CAMPBELL
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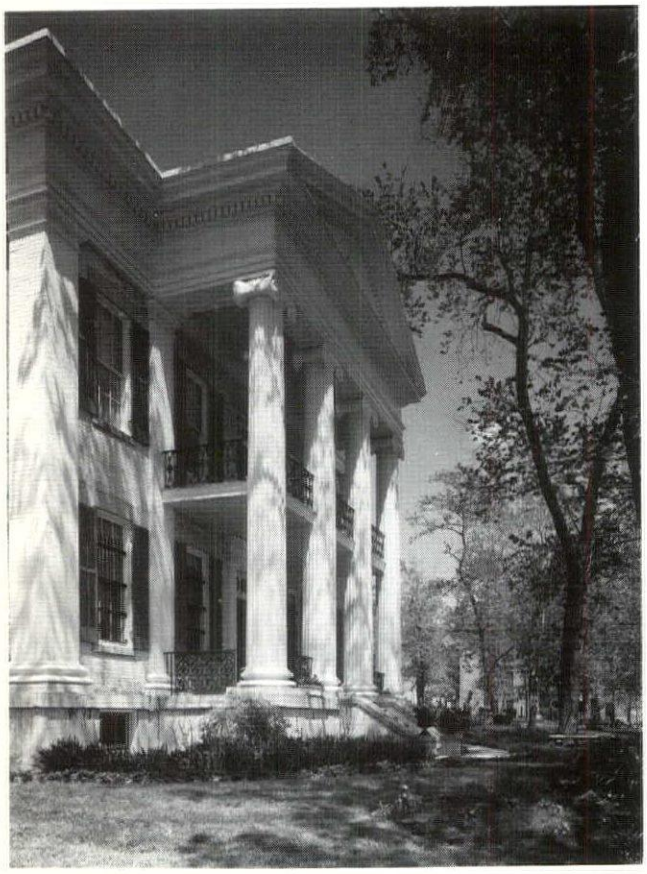
MARY CAMPBELL
BARBARA PEARCE
DORIS THIAS
DORIS DANNA, Chairman — Ladies Events
EDWARD J. THIAS, Chairman

. . . Annual Meeting Ladies Program

On Saturday, May 17, 1969, at 11:30 a.m., we will board a bus at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn which will travel a few blocks south of the downtown area to a unique neighborhood seldom seen by tourists, and unfortunately, quite unfamiliar to many natives. Here we will ride through the narrow streets of an area of century-old homes, punctuated by church spires, between the historic Soulard Market and the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. We will see Soulard Market, which has been in existence since 1779, at its best on a spring Saturday morning.

After driving through the Brewery complex, which has been designated a National Historic Landmark, we will arrive at the site of the 120-year-old Chatillon-DeMenil House high above the Mississippi. When we step through the wrought-iron gates we will go back to "an era of elegance, reflecting the St. Louis of yesterday". The authentically restored classic revival mansion is rich in history. The original house was built in 1848 by Henri Chatillon, the guide who accompanied Francis Parkman on the western trip recorded in his classic, **The Oregon Trail,** and was purchased by Dr. Nicholas DeMenil, who enlarged the house to its present form. His family made this their permanent home at the start of the Civil War because, being Southern sympathizers, they felt more secure away from the Union troops stationed in St. Louis, at that time several miles removed. Even so, they installed bars at the windows and had access through their cellar to the maze of underground caves which honey-comb the neighborhood. It remained the family home until 1945.



Chatillon-De Menil House

In 1961, the Missouri State Highway Commission acquired the property because it was blocking a planned access road to the Ozark Expressway. It would have been razed except for the efforts of architects and interested citizens of Landmarks Association of St. Louis to save it. Union Electric Company purchased the house in 1964 as a gift to the City of St. Louis and turned it over to Landmarks for restoration. The beautifully renovated house was reopened in 1965 and has been charming visitors ever since.

Sherry will be served on the terrace and we will have a chance to relax and visit before enjoying a really delicious buffet luncheon in "The Carriage House". A word of warning — don't eat a large or late breakfast! Following luncheon will be a tour of the mansion and the opportunity to browse and shop in "The Carriage Trade". This is a charming shop which features small antiques, period furniture, rare books, old jewelry and very unusual gifts. The bus will return us to Stouffer's Riverfront Inn at about 2:00 p.m. Cost per person is $5.50.

We will then spend an exciting evening at the Banquet featuring Professor Alfred Roth, Architect, who is coming from Zurich, Switzerland, especially for the convention.

Ladies Convention Committee

REGISTRATION
STOUFFER'S RIVERFRONT INN

	Room Rates		
	1 Per. Sin. Oc.	2 Pers. Dbl. Oc.	3 Pers. Trip. Oc.
High Tower	$ 23.00	27.00	29.00
Middle Tower	19.00	23.00	25.00
Lower Tower	17.00	21.00	23.00
Cabana Rates	14.00 & 15.00	18.00 & 19.00	20.00 & 21.00

Two Room Suites — $42.00-$46.00

REGISTRATION FEES:

MEMBERS — Regular Registration	$10.00
Wife of Registrant	2.00
New Members (Pay dues at Hotel)	1.00
Student Registration	1.00
Guest	No fee
St. Louis Producers' Council Members	No fee

TICKET FEES:

Saturday Luncheon	$ 5.50
Saturday Ladies Luncheon (includes bus trip, sherry, luncheon and tour)	5.50
Saturday Banquet (Registered)	8.00
Saturday (Non-Registered)	10.00
Tour — Downtown St. Louis	1.00

All members are invited to bring guests. If you cannot attend all events come to one of your choice. Non-members are welcome. Membership Dues are $15.00. Pay by mail or at the Hotel.

Program Annual Meeting

St. Louis, May 16-18, 1969

FRIDAY, MAY 16

4:00 P.M. REGISTRATION
Register early at the hotel. Pick up your tickets.

6:00 P.M. RECEPTION
MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS
COCKTAILS SERVED FROM CASH BAR AND DINNER ON YOUR OWN.
Dine in Revolving 30-Story High Restaurant with a 20-mile view.

SATURDAY, MAY 17

8:00 A.M. REGISTRATION

9:00 A.M. BUSINESS MEETING
PRESIDENT'S REPORT — James T. Darrough
MINUTES — SECRETARY — Wayne D. Johnson
TREASURER'S REPORT — William Conrad
MISSOURI ARCHITECT — Kenneth Coombs
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — Wendell Locke
LEGAL COUNSEL — John E. Burrus, Jr.

10:30 A.M. COFFEE BREAK

10:50 A.M. COMMITTEE REPORTS by COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
LEGISLATION — Maxwell T. Sandford
STATE SCHOOL — Peter Keleti
BY-LAWS — Richard L. Nichols
ETHICS — Theodor Hoener
INTERPROFESSIONAL — Seth Evans
INSURANCE AND FEES — Robert J. Koppes
NATURAL BEAUTIFICATION — Kent Smith
MEMBERSHIP — Donald P. Wilson
STUDENT AWARDS — Joseph Oshiver
COMMITTEE REPORTS AND DISCUSSION WILL BE HELD AFTER THE LUNCHEON IF TIME REQUIRES

11:30 A.M. LADIES ACTIVITIES AND LUNCHEON
Depart by special bus to the Chatillon-DeMenil House, one of St. Louis' outstanding Landmarks, located a short distance from the Hotel
Sherry
Buffet Luncheon
Tour of DeMenil House
Reminiscences on Restoration of the Chatillon-DeMenil House
Browse through the Gift Shop
Return to Stouffer's Inn at 2:00 P.M.
Ladies are invited to attend all general events.

SATURDAY, MAY 17

1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON
Speaker:
STUDENT AWARDS

6:00 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR
Cocktails Served From Cash Bar

7:30 P.M. BANQUET
President James T. Darrough
Speaker: ALFRED ROTH

10:00 P.M. MUSIC AND DANCING

SUNDAY, MAY 18

9:30 A.M. LANDMARKS' TOUR OF DOWNTOWN ST. LOUIS
MAJOR BUILDINGS
DEPART HOTEL 9:30 A.M. IN GROUPS OF 20 WITH GUIDE
SOUTH ON FOURTH STREET
—Pet Incorporated
WEST ON SPRUCE
NORTH ON BROADWAY
—Field House at Distance
—Melody Museum
—Busch Memorial Stadium
—Spanish Pavilion
EAST ON MARKET
—Proposed Mall
—Wainwright Bldg. at Distance
—Old Courthouse
—Site of Proposed Equitable Bldg.
NORTH ON 4TH STREET
—Mansion House (visit chapel)
(at this point one or more groups will expand the tour by going north on 3rd, through the Laclede Landing Area to the Riverfront, south along Levee, up stairs to Gateway Arch)
ACROSS I-70 TO GATEWAY ARCH
—Eads Bridge at Distance
—St. Louis Cathedral
—CBS Building
—American Zinc Building
RETURN TO HOTEL 12:00 NOON FOR SHORT TOUR AND 12:30 FOR EXPANDED TOUR THROUGH LANDING AREA.

. . . Convention Site in Midst of Exciting Downtown Renewal Project

The renewal of downtown St. Louis is pointed to with pride by all Missourians as well as the people of the Gateway City. Travelers crossing the country by plane for the first time peer out the window for a sight of the famed Saarinen Arch. Thousands of visitors have flocked to the top of the Arch, attended sports events at the new Busch Stadium and toured the historic buildings along the riverfront.

This exciting renewal project didn't just happen. It was brought about by the work and planning of many talented, creative firms and individuals.

Deserving especial credit is architect Arthur F. Schwarz.

Schwarz, who is recognized as the chief architect of the idea for the renewal of downtown St. Louis, has been working for a better looking and more economically dynamic St. Louis for almost 40 years. He is a member of the architectural firm of Schwarz and Henmi.

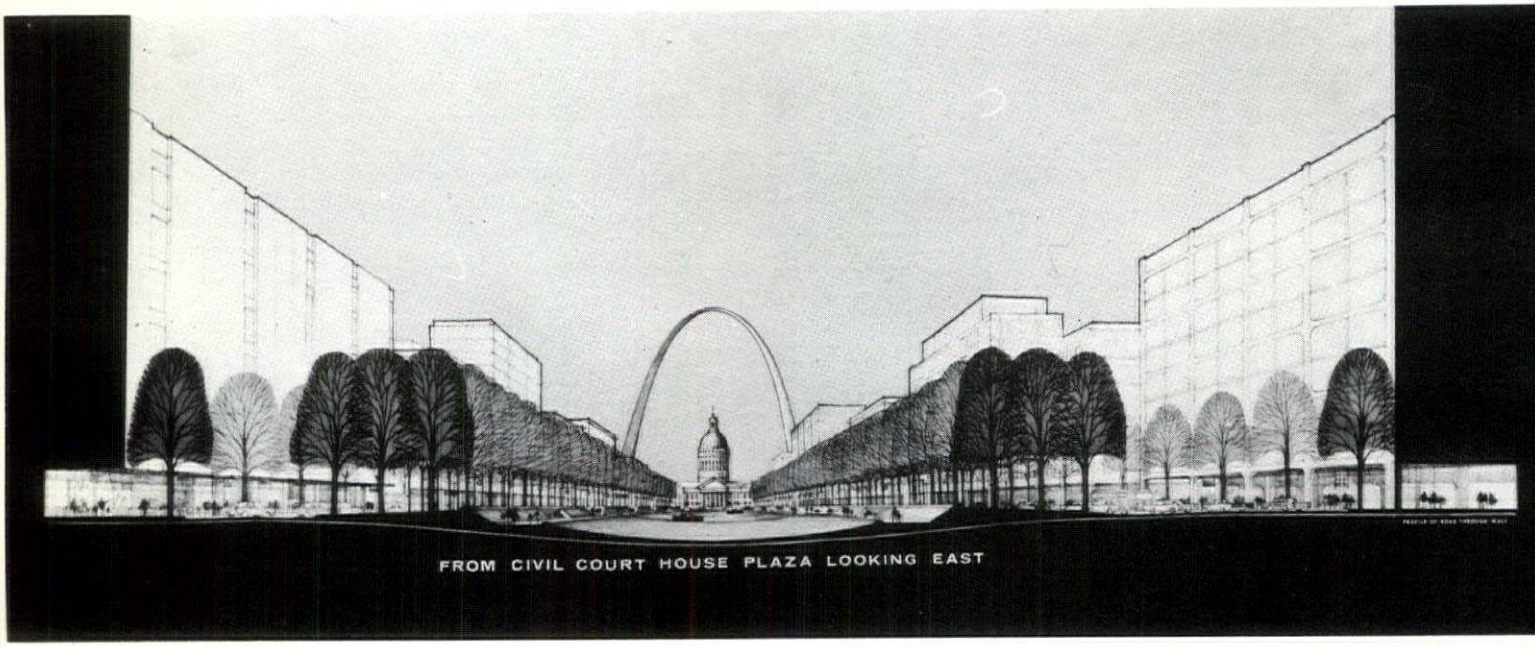
In 1953 he was a member of the City Plan Commission, one of many civic posts he held. And, because the city was beginning to hurt badly from the effects of decay in the core area, Schwarz committed his firm to a costly study on which was based its now famous plan for the renewal of downtown St. Louis. This plan incorporated the downtown mall, the sports stadium and "anchor" developments in the vicinity of the Gateway Arch and National Expansion Memorial Park.

Slowly but steadily, he notes with pride, the central city is beginning to look about the way he visualized it, 15 years ago.

Downtown is the Mansion House with its three skyline-dominating 28-story towers. To the southwest, there is the entire complex around Busch Memorial Stadium on which Schwarz's firm did basic design work in association with Edward Durell Stone and St. Louis engineers, Sverdrup and Parcel.

Across the river and, in Schwarz's opinion clamoring for redevelopment, is west central East St. Louis. For this area his firm has prepared, in association with a group of businessmen, the PACE plan, comprehensive and ready to go.

The new Greyhound bus station at 6th Street and Delmar was designed by the firm which, in addition to his laudable River Center Plan for the redevelopment of the "Laclede's Landing Area" bounded by the river, Third Street, Eads Bridge and Veterans Bridge, has also proposed a 900-car parking garage, theater and commercial structure in the same general part of town.



The downtown St. Louis Mall was first shown in a plan made by Schwarz and Henmi in 1953. It was included in 1960 in the "Plan for Downtown St. Louis" by the City Plan Commission. In 1967 Downtown in St. Louis, Inc. held a National Architectural Competition for the development of the Mall. This is the winning design treatment by Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates, Inc., Landscape Architects. The space is now called "The St. Louis Gateway Mall."

West along Market Street, where the downtown mall concept is beginning to materialize, is Union Station for which the firm has submitted preliminary proposals that would convert the old building to new use as an exhibition and convention center.

"Good planning may not be able to solve all the problems of the city," Schwarz is quoted in a recent St. Louis Globe-Democrat feature story about him, "but if the downtown area can be made attractive enough, it can reverse the flight to the suburbs and start bringing back the middle income element.

"That's a whale of a start on the city's problems, you know, because if the city is going to survive it has to be for everybody; not just the very rich and the very poor."

MARA members attending the 1969 convention will be both delighted and amazed at the transformation of the riverfront area . . . But, as Arthur F. Schwarz continues to transform his ideas into realities, who knows the degree of amazement Missouri's architects will experience when the next MARA convention is held in St. Louis a few years hence!

Views of Mansion House Center

St. Louis and It's Riverfront - - Past and Present

by

Richard L. Bliss, AIA

The new Riverfront Inn, headquarters for MARA's Annual Meeting, is an ideal vantage point from which to survey the changing physical aspect of the little plot of ground which comprised the earliest settlement of the village of St. Louis, a site which was the scene of much of the city's most vital activity during its first century of existence. Following a long period of decay during which the city's life turned away from the river, this area has regained its prominence with the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project and surrounding private developments such as the Riverfront Inn (1) designed by William B. Tabler, the Pet Incorporated Building (2) by A. L. Aydelott, Gateway Tower (3) by Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum, and the Mansion House complex (4) designed by Schwarz and Van Hoefen.

The Riverfront Inn is located almost on the line of the somewhat imaginary fortifications (5) which appear on the map drawn by Auguste Chouteau in 1780, only sixteen years after the founding of the fur trading headquarters by Pierre Laclede. The Memorial site extending from Poplar to Washington and from the river to Third Street includes the bulk of the area of the original town, which extended but a few blocks further at both the northern and the southern boundaries. The Grand Rue, later Main or First Street, ran parallel and just to the west of the Gateway Arch (6), the old Place d'Armes (7) being located immediately east of the south leg of the Arch. The early French houses, generally of vertical log construction, had largely disappeared by the 1820's, but there are extant photographs of at least five dwellings which survived into the forties or fifties, all of which were located on ground lying just to the east of the Gateway Inn. Of all the buildings erected on the present Memorial site in the century following the founding of the city, only the Old Cathedral (8), a Greek Revival structure completed in 1834, survives. The church occupies a portion of the original 300 square foot plot set aside for religious purposes, having been preceded in succession by two vertical log buildings and one brick structure built within a few hundred feet of the surviving church.

Adajacent to the Gateway Inn, at the corner of Fourth and Market had stood one of the more tangible fortifications of the early town. A stone tower which marked the most westward point as well as the approximate north-south center of the town was the nucleus of a military development known as Fort San Carlos which has recently been much in the news as a result of a movement to reconstruct this page of St. Louis' early history on the presently vacant site (9) just south of the courthouse. The same site is otherwise slated for a high rise office building.

Following the arrival of the Americans and with the growing commercial importance of the riverfront during the early nineteenth century, the residential areas began a westward shift which has continued to the present day. The original city area was increasingly devoted to commercial and warehousing uses. The limits of the town extended only to Seventh Street in 1822 when the population numbered 5600, but reached Eighteenth Street by 1841, the population having tripled to some 16,000.

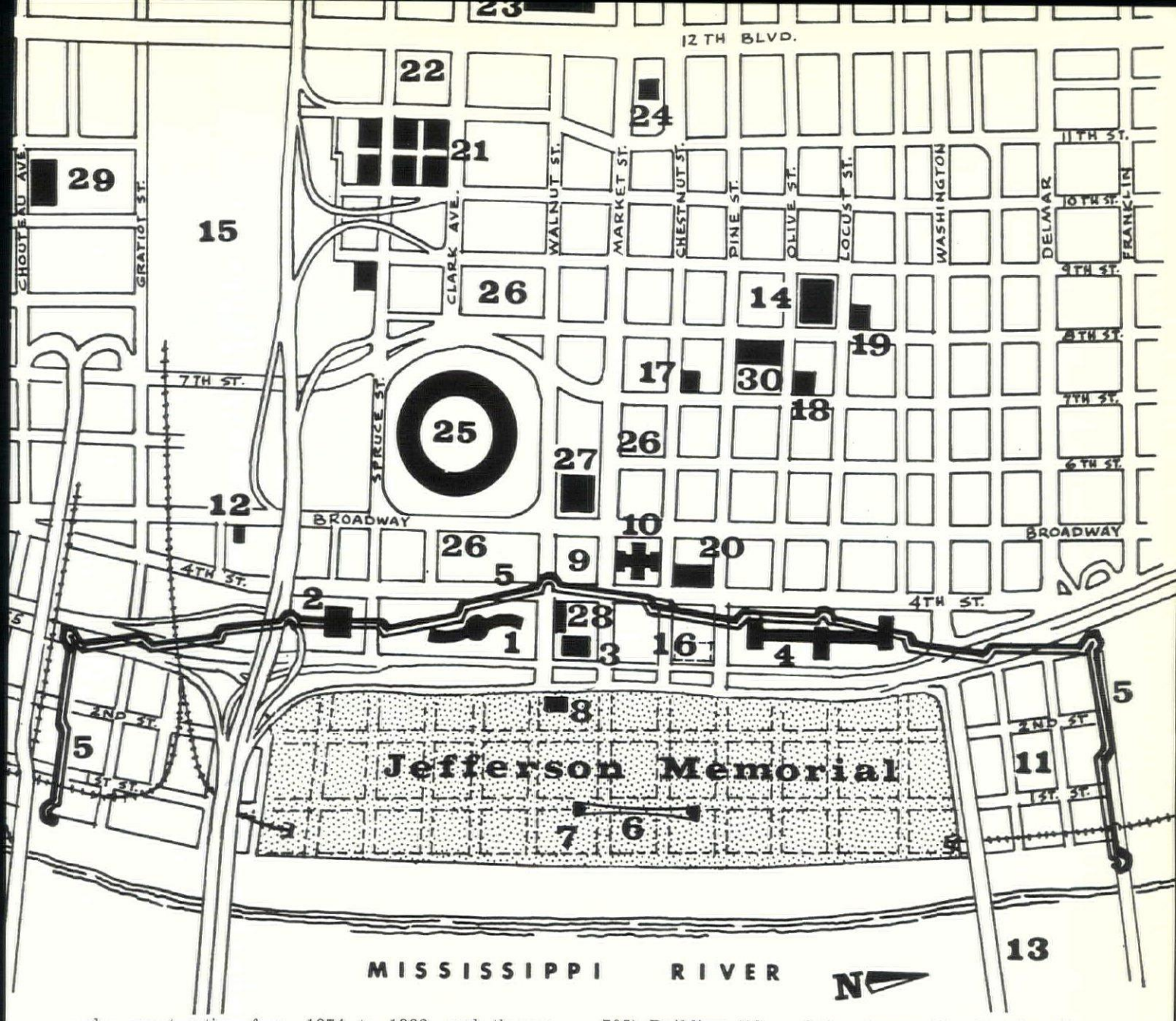
A courthouse was completed in 1833 by Morton and Laveille, the architects of the Cathedral, on the site of the structure now known as the "Old" Courthouse. The present Greek Revival building, begun in 1839, was in process of construction during a period of more than twenty years, ultimately absorbing the earlier structure which was demolished to make way for the east wing. The original low saucer dome of the building first conceived by Henry Singleton was replaced just prior to the Civil War with a Baroque structure of cast iron, paralleling the developments taking place at the national Capitol in Washington.

The worst flood in the city's history occurred in June of 1844. Five years later, in 1849, disaster struck again in two separate guises: cholera and fire. During the height of the cholera epidemic, fire broke out on a riverboat anchored at Franklin Street, ultimately destroying twenty-eight boats and 418 buildings. Despite these setbacks, the city continued to grow at a feverish pace during the two decades prior to the Civil War. After the fire, the riverfront area was quickly rebuilt with extensive use of the newly developed cast iron building components. The riverfront took on a character which it was to retain up to the early 1940's when the area was cleared to make way for the Memorial project.

The nine block area north of the Eads Bridge still gives some impression of this era of the city's development. One of the two redevelopment plans presently being considered for this site (known as the "Laclede Landing" area) would preserve the best of the surviving structures.

The visitor who wishes to see surviving pre-Civil War buildings must look beyond the riverfront to isolated structures such as the Church of St. Vincent de Paul of 1840-45, the Eugene Field House (12) of 1845, the Campbell House dating from 1851, and Christ Church Cathedral started in 1854 — all of which are located within the 1841 city boundaries. There are also a dwindling number of streets of row houses dating from this period which have survived destruction by dint of location either to the south or north of the main route of westward expansion which occurred in the late 19th century.

The completion of the Eads Bridge in 1874 literally as well as figuratively represented a victory of the railroad over the river which would ultimately lead to a long decline in the importance of the riverfront area. The railroad tracks located on the lower deck of the bridge extended underground to Eighth Street where they turned south past Alfred Mullett's new Customs and Courthouse (14),



under construction from 1874 to 1882, and thence to the railroad facilities (15) which had replaced the old Mill Creek and Chouteau's Pond, remnants of the earliest days of the French village of St. Louis. The effort to save the elegant French Second Empire building (generally known as the Old Post Office) hinges on the problem of finding an economically viable use for this structure which could form such a striking architectural foil for the large scale plain surfaces of contemporary buildings.

Unfortunately, the handsome Merchant's Exchange Building (16), built in 1875 on a site two blocks north of the Riverfront Inn, a structure with many historical associations including the 1876 Democratic National Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, was recently razed to make way for a parking lot.

The area west of Broadway still retains a number of significant late nineteenth century structures, many of which, however, face an uncertain future. Adler and Sullivan are represented not only by their famed Wainwright Building (17), St. Louis Chapter, AIA, headquarters, but by the Union Trust (now 705) Building (18) and the former St. Nicholas Hotel (19), all built in the early nineties. The Planters Hotel (20), the second structure to serve this function on the site, now serves as an office building. Also from this period is the great complex of brick warehouses (21) built by Eames and Young for Samuel Cupples along the north side of the Millcreek railway tracks. Some of these sturdy buildings have recently succumbed to expressway approaches.

The monumental passenger terminal (22) in the French style built at Twelfth and Clark in the 1870's soon was replaced by the Richardsonian Romanesque fortress designed by Theodore Link at Eighteenth and Market which was completed in 1894. The decline of passenger traffic has left this architecturally significant structure in serious jeopardy. Although it could conceivably serve as a Convention Center as now proposed, the terminal together with its huge steel train shed is so logically designed to serve St. Louis' growing Transportation Museum that it is difficult to understand why this solution is so consciously avoided.

Other downtown St. Louis landmarks include

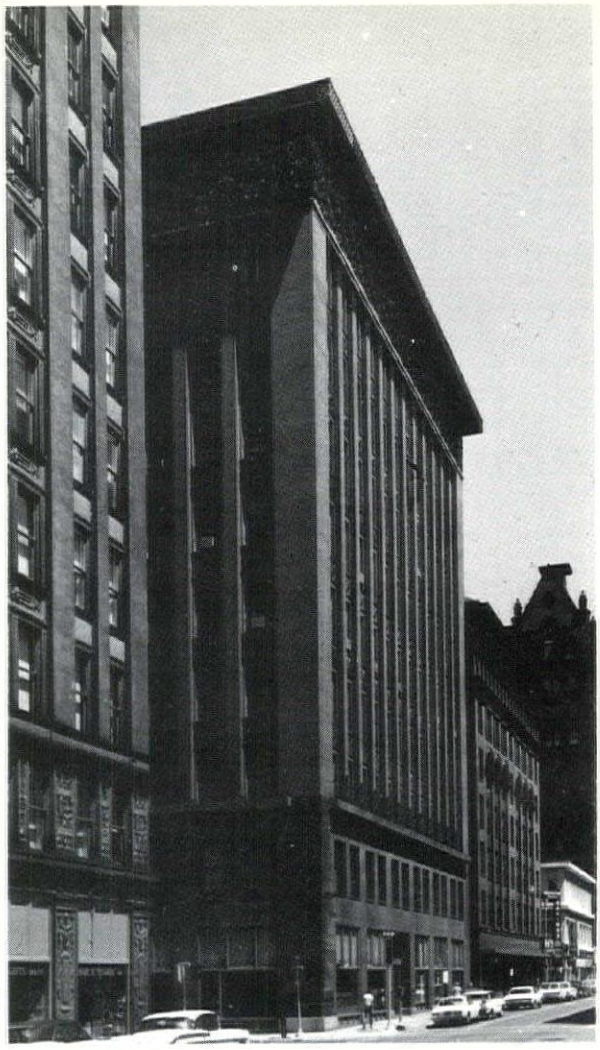
the City Hall (23) by Eckel and Mann dating from 1896 and a series of public structures built in the 1930's by a commission of St. Louis architects under a bond issue program passed during the depth of the Great Depression. Kiel Auditorium, the Civil Courts Building (24) and the Soldiers' Memorial belong to this group.

In 1940, St. Louis acquired one of its crowning aesthetic glories — the sculptural grouping entitled "Meeting of the Waters" by Carl Milles. This fountain group placed opposite the Union Station symbolizes in a delightful manner the joining of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers a few miles north of the city.

This brings us to the period of the Second World War. Architecturally, St. Louis stood as an essentially Victorian city with numerous reminiscences of earlier times including the long dormant riverfront area which still retained perhaps the world's finest complex of cast iron fronts. (Vide Siegfried Gideon's "Space, Time and Architecture.") The city also possessed numerous twentieth century buildings of eclectic design including a few outstanding examples such as Cass Gilbert's Public Library at Thirteenth on Olive which dates from 1912.

But the long forgotten nucleus of the old French town which had served so long as a riverfront depot was destined once more to play a dominant role in the architectural history of St. Louis. As early as 1933 plans began to be formulated for a riverfront memorial to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase. Some forty square blocks had been cleared by 1942, and, following a national competition, Eero Saarinen's Gateway Arch project reached construction stage by 1959 and is yet to be completed. Concurrently, numerous major private projects were undertaken in the surrounding area. Besides the buildings on the periphery of the Memorial, which have been previously cited, other projects have been constructed further west. The south side of the central business district received a particular impetus as a result of the site chosen for the Busch Memorial Stadium (25). This sports arena seating 50,000 persons is the work of Sverdrup and Parcel, Architect-Engineers, Swartz and Van Hoefen, Associate Architects, and Edward D. Stone, Architect-Collaborator.

The automobile has left its imprint upon St. Louis no less than it has upon other American cities. A major expressway occupies a wide area roughly paralleling the old Third Street (the Rue des Granges of the original French village, from the barns which were located here to serve the common fields lying to the west), and another expressway is under construction along Poplar Street leading to the recently completed bridge at its foot. The complex of interchanges at the junction of these highways plus numerous exit and entrance ramps coil like the tentacles of an octopus about the surrounding buildings. Numerous multi-story garages (26) have been built to serve the stadium as well as the office and commercial needs of the city. Immediately north of the Stadium the reconstructed Spanish Pavilion (27), designed by Javier Carvajel for the 1964 New York World's Fair, is nearing completion. American Zinc's



little stainless steel clad structure (28) nestles beside the Gateway Towers (3), both being the work of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum. Another building by the same firm, an office headquarters for Purina Mills (29) is presently under construction on Chouteau Avenue to the south of the Millcreek tracks, an area with great potential for future development. To the west, work is proceeding on Emery Roth's metal and glass tower for Laclede Gas Co. (30) which at 400 feet will be the city's tallest office building although still short by some 200 feet of the Gateway Arch. Still further west, on Market at Fifteenth, a new Federal Building by architects Murphy and Mackey in association with William B. Ittner has replaced a block of shabby commercial buildings. Numerous other new structures and renovations have been completed and others are planned for the downtown area which had seen so little activity for so many years.

Man generally has been reluctant to abandon a once settled site. Rather than to start anew, he will build and rebuild as we have found at Troy and Jericho, around a tiny island in the River Seine or among the seven hills at the mouth of the Tiber, and, in St. Louis, on the limited plot of ground extending from the Gateway Inn to the Mississippi. The physical evidences of successive development may have been largely swept away, but we cannot quite

forget the little French village with its vertical log dwellings and stockades or the thriving commercial activity which occurred on this same ground during the heyday of the steamboat.

Note: A walking tour is planned for MARA visitors on Sunday morning following the Annual Meeting. Guides will lead guests in small groups to see many of the architectural and historical landmarks along the riverfront.

BY-LAWS from page 7

by the members of the Association in regular annual session, and who shall, respectively, serve for the terms provided in Section 3 of this Article, running from the date of their election and thereafter until their successors are elected and installed.

The State of Missouri shall be divided into five (5) Districts: Three (3) of said Directors shall be elected from District I; one (1) of said Directors shall be elected from District II; five (5) of said Directors shall be elected from District III; two (2) of said Directors shall be elected from District IV and one (1) of said Directors shall be elected from District V. The five (5) districts are hereby identified as follows: District I shall include the counties of Worth, Gentry, De Kalb, Clinton, Clay, Jackson, Cass, Bates and all the counties lying north and west thereof. District II shall include the counties of Harrison, Daviess, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Benton, Morgan, Miller, Maries, Gasconade, Montgomery, Pike and all counties lying to the north and east and bounded within. District III shall include the counties of Lincoln, Warren, Franklin, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, all counties lying to the east and bounded within the City of St. Louis. District IV shall include the counties of Vernon, Cedar, Polk, Hickory, Camden, Laclede, Wright, Douglas, Ozark and all counties lying south and west thereof. District V shall include the counties of Howell, Texas, Pulaski, Phelps, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry and all counties lying east and south thereof.

Section 3. Directors — Terms of Office

Each Director shall serve for a term of four (4) years and until his successor is elected and installed; provided, the term of office of each of the Directors elected May 17, 1969 and thereafter (to provide for the proper distribution of Directors from the five (5) districts) shall be as follows:

All incumbent members of the Board of Directors shall serve the term of office for which they were elected and until their successor is elected and installed, except for the Directors from the newly created District II whose term of office expires in 1971 for which no successor shall be elected. One Director shall be elected to serve for one year and one Director for two years and until their successors are elected and installed to represent District I; One Director shall be elected to serve for three years and until his successor is elected and installed to represent District III; One Director shall be elected to serve for four years and until his successor is elected and installed to represent District IV; at the Annual Meeting of the Association in 1971 one Director shall be elected to serve for four years and until his successor is elected and installed to represent District III.

Should a Director resign before the expiration of his term of office, a new Director shall be nominated by the President and approved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. The newly elected Director shall serve only until the next meeting of the Association at which meeting a Director shall be elected to serve out the unexpired term.

See map of proposed Districts and schedule showing succession of Directors for the next 8 years

Item No. 5

If Item No. 4 above is accepted it is proposed that the approval for called meetings of the Board should be increased to more than three.

Article XI, Section 1.

In the fourth line of this section the word "three" is to be omitted and the word "five" to be inserted in its place to read as follows:

" . . . not less than five Directors . . . "

Respectfully submitted,
BY-LAWS COMMITTEE
Donald D. Buller, Sedalia — Liaison
Louis H. Geis, Kansas City
Thomas S. Millot, St. Louis
Roy J. Pallardy, Jefferson City
Richard L. Nichols, Springfield, Chairman

EDITOR OBSERVES from page 3

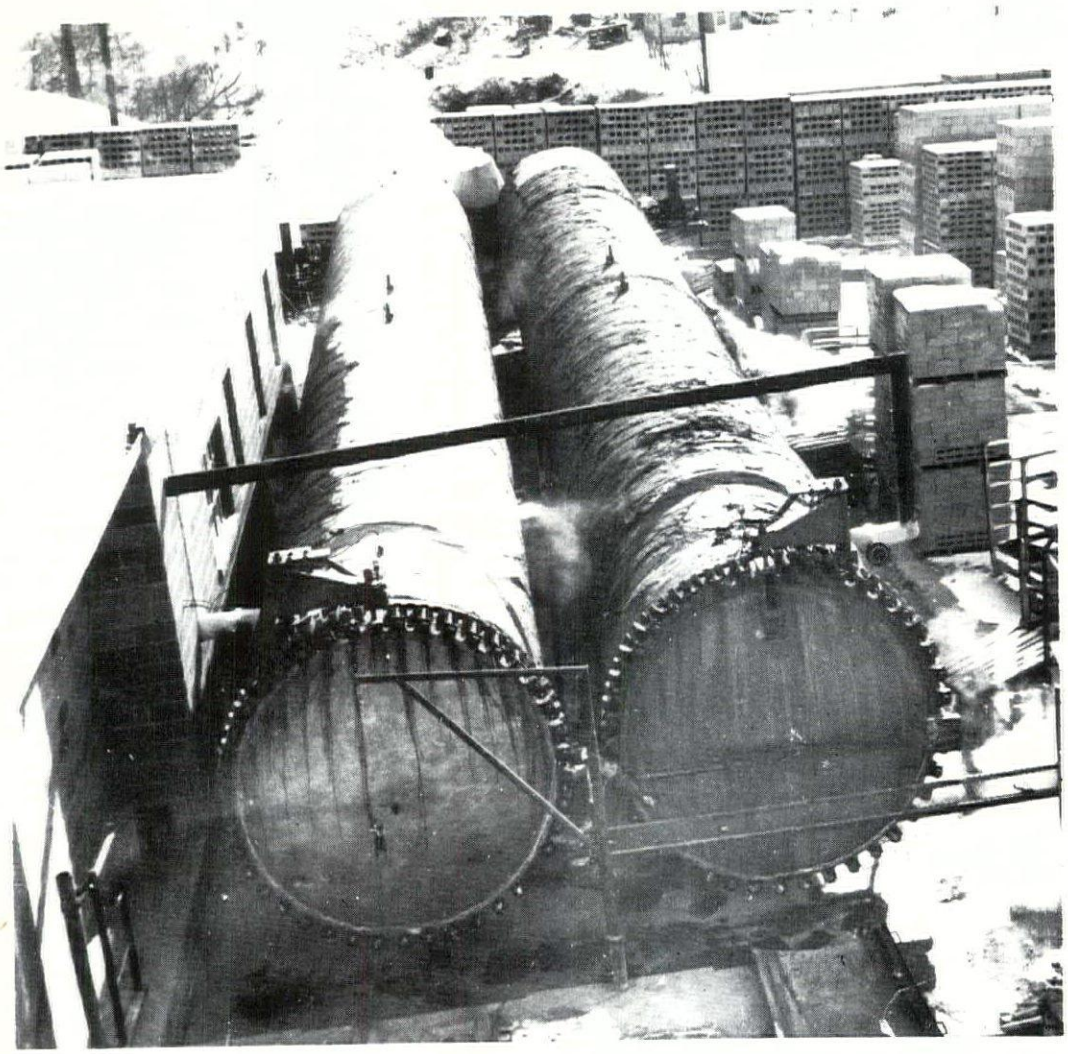
I've had it with people who are setting about deliberately to rip up mankind's noblest experiment in decency.

And I'm going to tell you something. If you think you're going to tear down my country's Flag and destroy the institutions my friends and members of my family have fought and died for, you're going to have to climb over me first.

And, buddy, you'd better get up awful early in the morning.

The above commentary was by Bob Roberts, station KVI.

MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS
May 16 - 18



CITY BLOCK AND PRODUCTS CO., has recently installed 2 vessels 80 feet long by 8 feet in diameter for high pressure steam curing masonry units.

For the first time in the Kansas City area you can now have **PRE SHRUNK BLOCKS** in one day's time.

Blocks are cured for 8 hours at a temperature of 360° F. under pressure of 150 lbs. P.S.I.
Delivery – 150 mile radius.
Suggested specifications have been mailed to all architects.

CITY BLOCK
AND PRODUCTS CO.
Independence, Mo.

1212 W. 24 Highway *CLifton 2-8760*

Six Feet Eight, Two Feet Four- That's The Size of a Bathroom Door

by

Richard H. Slater, AIA

After almost eight years of working with low-cost housing in various developing countries of Africa, I have been given the opportunity to get a good look at similar housing in the rural areas of the United States. This has been afforded me by my present position as architect in the National Office of the USDA's Farmers Home Administration. An important part of my job is reviewing the architectural content of proposed housing projects submitted to our office with loan applications. A short exposure to these loan dockets confirmed my impression that, in general, the architectural profession is either not interested, not aware of our programs, or not understood in rural America. This doesn't really surprise me because most practicing architects are urban based and their public relations seldom penetrate to the rural areas.

A solution, as I see it, to gain a more full architectural participation in these projects is to familiarize architects with Farmers Home programs, and to introduce the profession more adequately to the people of the rural areas. The burden of the latter falls upon you as architects and to your professional organizations.

The Farmers Home Administration's housing program in rural areas is in some respects similar to the programs of HUD's Federal Housing Administration. Our concept of a rural area includes farms, open country and towns with a population of not more than 5,500 that are not a part of, nor closely associated with an urban area.

Farmers Home has been engaged in providing housing for the poorly housed and homeless in rural areas since 1949. In the past several years, this program has expanded significantly. To date, about $2 billion has been advanced to about 225,000 rural families to help them acquire decent housing. The program is designed primarily to help families of low and moderate incomes and who are unable to obtain loan credit from the usual sources.

There are a number of housing programs offered by Farmers Home which include single dwellings, migrant farm labor housing, home improvement, rural rental and cooperative housing. These programs are administered on the local level through Farmers Home's nearly 1,700 offices headed up by a county supervisor.

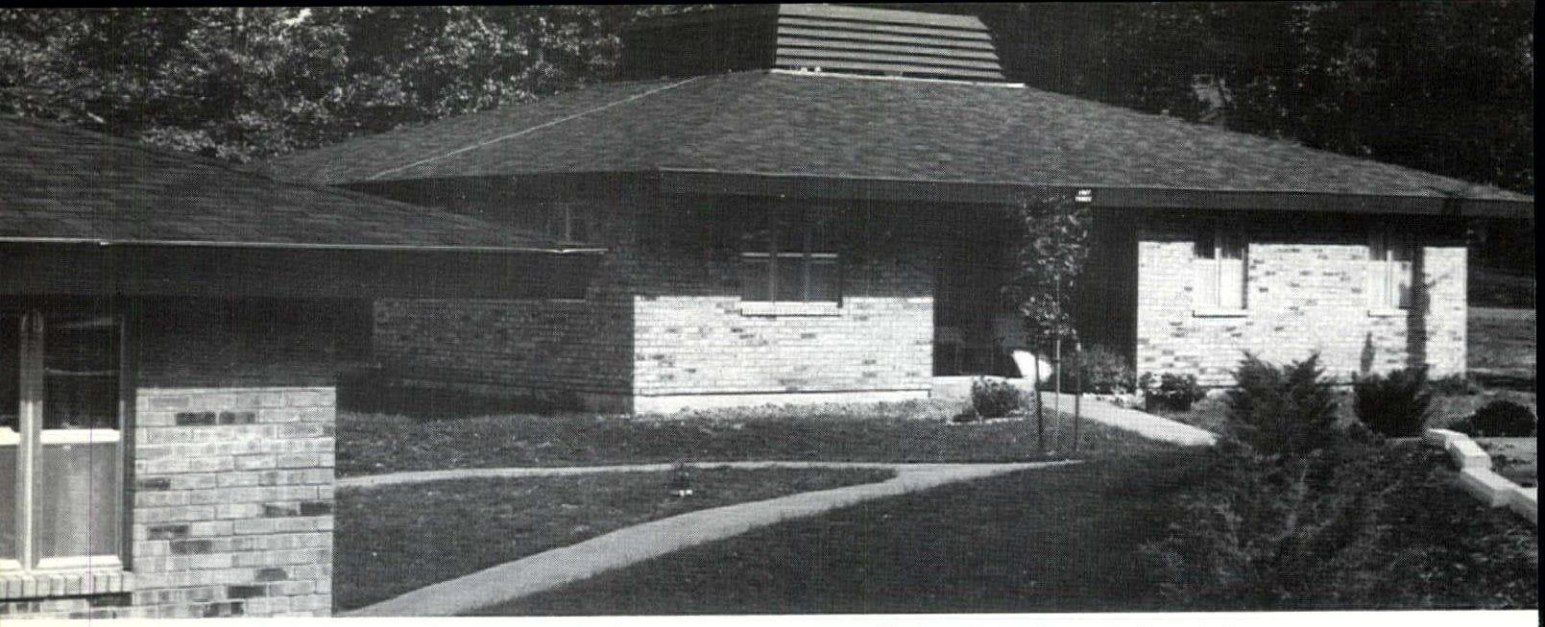
The largest of the programs consists of financing modest single dwellings for homeownership. These fall under Section 502 of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 and its amendments. These loans carry an interest rate of 5 1/8 percent for low-to moderate-income families and have a duration of up to 33 years. For families of above moderate incomes, the rate is the same as for Federal Housing Administration loans; namely, 6¾ percent interest plus a ½ percent insurance charge.

Under Sections 514 and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, Farmers Home provides financing for farm labor housing. Last year, over $7 million of our loan funds went into this type of shelter and related facilities. It can range from a small house on a private farm to a multi-million dollar migrant labor camp complex complete with roads, recreation and health centers and housing.

This type of loan and those loans under Sections 515 and 521 of the Housing Act should be of particular interest to architects. The latter, Sections 515 and 521, provide financing for rural rental and cooperative housing. Farmers Home does, and wisely so, require architectural services on all projects in excess of $50,000 and all farm labor housing involving a grant. It follows that the last named types of projects receive the most architectural attention as they are frequently in excess of $50,000. Architectural services can, however, be waived by the National Office if conditions so warrant. Far too frequently this becomes a necessity due to the unavailability of architects or reluctance of rural borrowers to contract for architectural services. As a result, plans are often developed by a local draftsman, or are pieced together of stock plans devised by a building component manufacturer. While most of these plans will meet our basic design requirements as to such rudimentary things as door sizes and simple structural detail, the end result may not be as fresh an approach to the problem had the borrower found himself a good architect. None-the-less, in a great many cases, the job itself might never have materialized had it not been for this rather unorthodox source of plans.

I am happy to state that the architects of Missouri have contributed and participated in our programs in an outstanding manner. We would hope architects from other states would follow suit. Last October, I had the opportunity to see first hand some of the rural rental work undertaken by Missouri architects, and to discuss informally with some of them various aspects of the program. I was struck by what I interpreted to be a definite feeling for and a sincere interest in the work they were accomplishing. The work itself bears this out. We encourage architects who have not as yet participated in our programs to learn about them, to take part in them, and to contribute more and more good design to rural America.

A beginning is to become involved in the rural housing program. This program under the sections mentioned above can be undertaken by private non-profit organizations formed to build and manage rental properties for low-income rural residents and low- to moderate-income senior citizens. Individuals and for-profit organizations are also eligible. Loan credit can be as much as $300,000, depending on



RETIREMENT HOMES, INCORPORATED

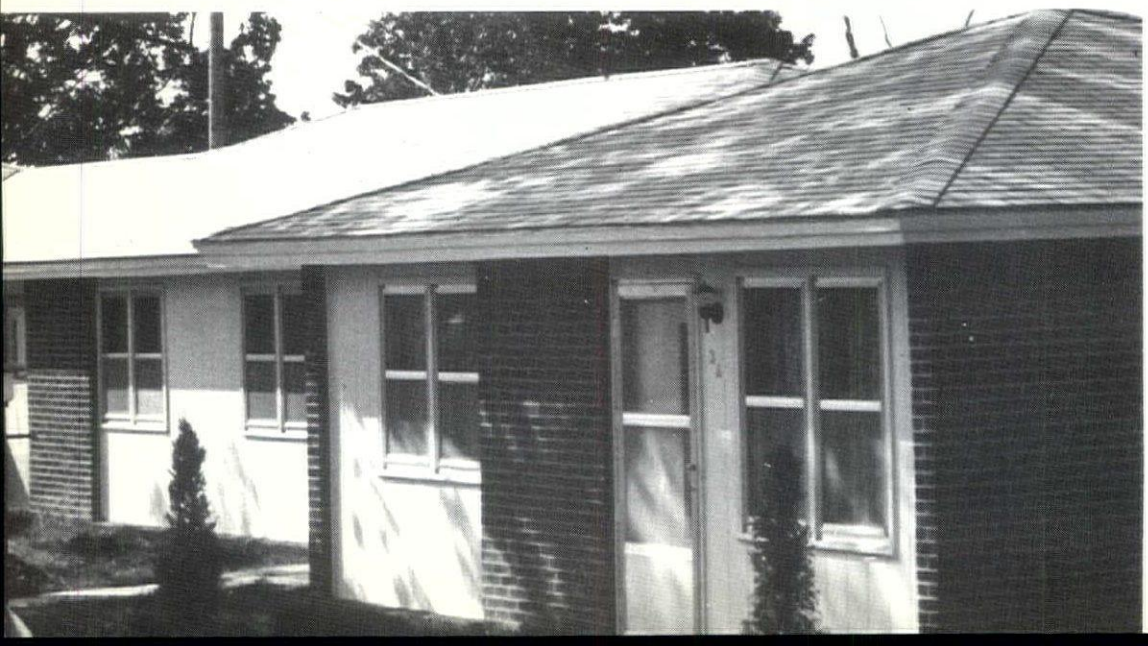
Cuba, Missouri

Six Quadruplex Units

Designed by Fruco & Associates, St. Louis, Missouri
Rental: $48 per month
Farmers Home Administration Loan: $195,000

LICKING SENIOR CITIZENS RENTAL HOUSING
Licking, Missouri
Six Quadruplex Units & Recreation Building

Designed by Hood-Rich, AIA — Springfield, Missouri
Rental: $35 per month
Farmers Home Administration Loan: $155,000



DIXON COMMUNITY HOUSING CORPORATION
Dixon, Missouri
Six Quadruplex Units & Recreation Building
Designed by Marshall & Waters, AIA, Springfield, Missouri
Rental: $45 per month
Farmers Home Administration Loan: $175,000

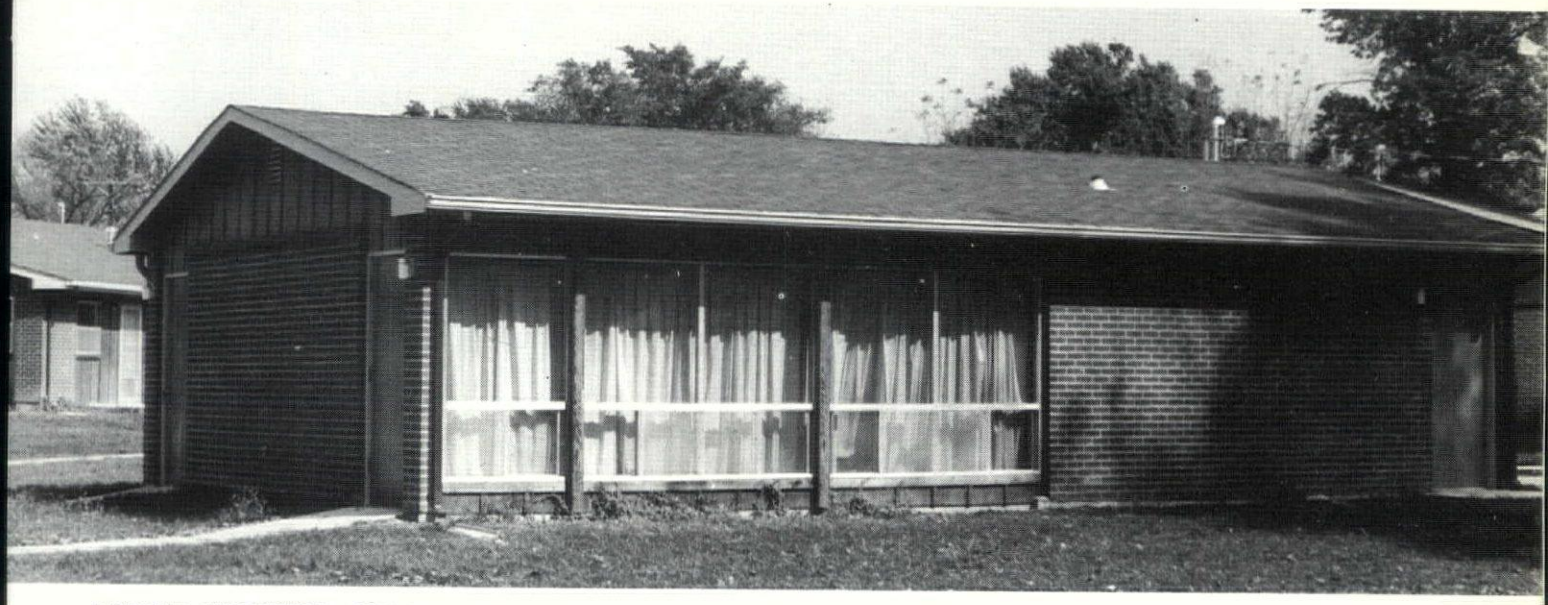
the rental market needs in the community. Loans carry an interest rate of 5 1/8 percent and can have a term for as much as 50 years. Furthermore, interest credit to reduce the interest payment to as low as 1 percent can apply when lower income families are renting in a nonprofit organization sponsored project.

Last year, well over $13 million of Farmers Home loan funds went into rural rental projects consisting of apartments and single family dwellings. Of this sum, $1,239,690 was obligated to eighteen Missouri borrowers for rental projects in your state.

Farmers Home is concerned with the attractive and productive development of rural America and sees it as a partial solution to the present and growing urban crisis. As a consequence, financing is provided for sewage and water projects, site development and rural recreation such as golf courses, camping sites and swimming pools. Our goal is to provide many of the attractions and amenities normally found in urban and peri-urban centers.

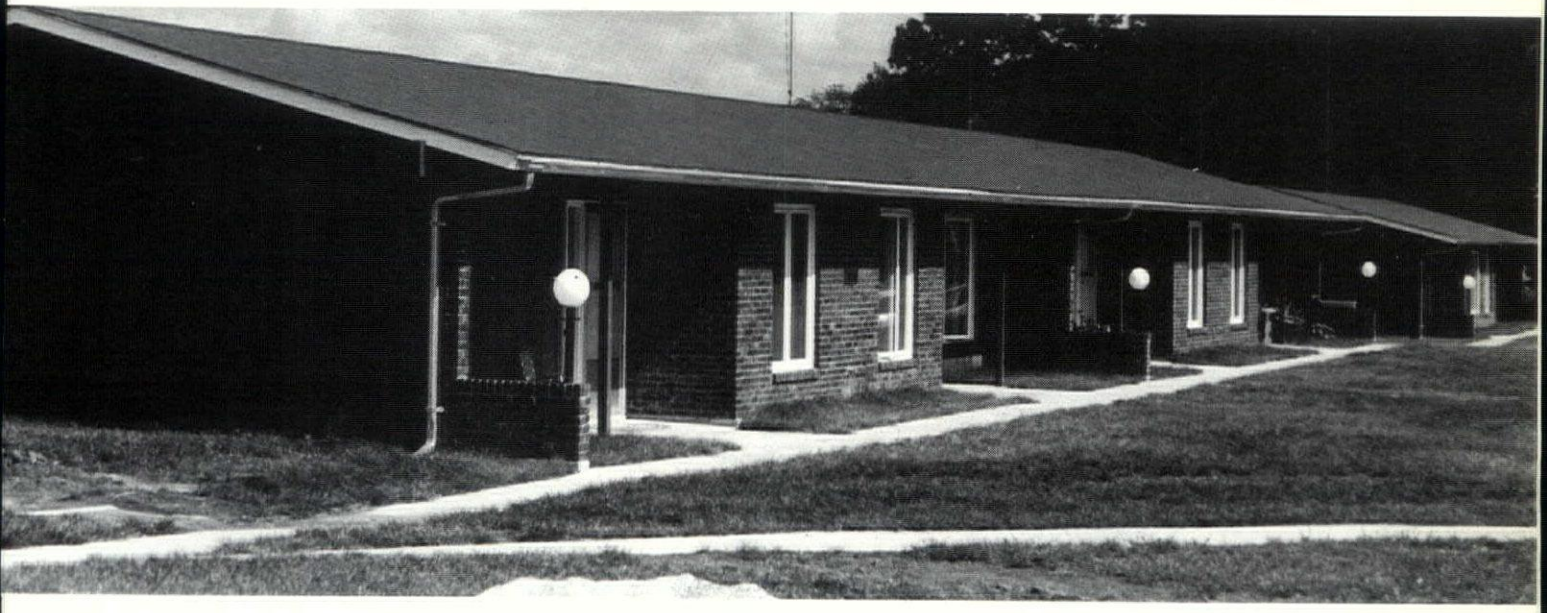
Rural America is being rejuvenated. Indusry, as a result of a new labor market and modern transportation facilities to carry materials and goods, has taken a swing to the country. City dwellers are, in some degree, finding their way to rural America to enjoy the smog-free, relaxing atmosphere which has always been there.

The architectural profession has a large part to play in preserving the natural beauty of the countryside, in planning rural towns and their buildings, and, most of all, getting involved in this responsibiilty which affects us all.



LAMAR HOUSING, INCORPORATED
Lamar, Missouri
Five Quadruplex Units & Recreation Building

Designed by Vivian McLean Baker, Joplin, Missouri
Rental: $43.50 per month
Farmers Home Administration Loan: $150,000



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SEVENTEEN STEPPING STONES TO ARCHITECT-CONTRACTOR HARMONY

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Some years ago architects of the Southern California Chapter of AIA (which takes in Los Angeles) set up a liaison committee with the Association of General Contractors, with the idea of ironing out a sizable body of differences. Today, the group has managed to resolve most of the difficulties; and because, after all, most of these are problems hurting architects in all parts of the country, the results are presented here in the form of a 17-point summary.

ONE

BID OPENINGS. Bids on private work to be opened in the presence of the general contractor, owner and architect.

TWO

TIMING OF SUBMISSION OF BASE BIDS, SUB-BIDS, UNIT AND ALTERNATE PRICES. On the bid opening date as established by the architect, unit prices, alternate prices, and the general contractor's list of subcontractors shall be received and opened along with the general contractor's sealed base bid which has been received 24 hours in advance of the specified bid opening time. This procedure to be effective only in the event subcontractors' list, unit prices and alternate prices are required by the architect and owner.

THREE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND ARCHITECT TO THE CLIENT. Architects and contractors are reminded of their mutual responsibility to counsel with their clients as to recognized ethical procedures in the industry as they pertain to the bidding and letting of contracts. Recognized pre-determined principles as agreed upon by the AGC and AIA national organizations and published as 'A Suggested Guide to Bidding Procedure' should be referred to as criteria which local areas could point to as a reference in adjusting practices by both parties to conform with basic construction industry principles . . . Each group has an obligation to bring to the attention of the other, in writing, alleged violations in order that disciplinary action would be taken by the respective body.

FOUR

TIME ALLOTMENT FOR SUBSTITUTION OF MATERIALS OR PRODUCTS. Requests for substitution of materials or products shall be recognized by the architect up to seven days prior to the bid opening date.

FIVE

ENFORCEMENT OF ONE-YEAR GUARANTEE PERIOD. Both the general contractor and architect should make use of the disciplinary powers of the Contractor's State License Board to act against the sub-contractor who refuses, upon request, to make necessary corrections or adjustments required under the one-year guarantee period on work or products installed on the construction site.

SIX

SEGREGATED CONTRACTS. Since it has been time-proven from the standpoint of efficiency and economy that the single contract system with undivided responsibility is in the best interest of the owner and the superior method of letting contracts, the segregated bid procedure is not condoned.

SEVEN

CHANGE ORDERS AND ALLOWANCES. Quantities and prices shall be set forth in units on an itemized basis on all change orders for easy and immediate evaluation for checking purposes, thus enabling the contractor and the architect to readily comprehend the costs and nature of the change. Both contractor and architect shall make a concerted effort to expedite the processing of change orders once submitted. It is recognized that change orders may include indirect as well as direct costs when such change orders have a distinct bearing upon the final completion date.

EIGHT

VALUE OF ALTERNATE BID ITEMS. Alternate bid items should be of sufficient value so as to have a distinct bearing in the final determination of the low bid. Further, in the main, no more than five alternates shall be called for.

NINE

NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. Following is the schedule developed for use as a minimum guide basis of determining the number of sets of plans and specifications to be provided by the architect. These sets would be furnished on a deposit and return basis.

Dollar value of project	Sets of plans and specifications furnished by architect*
0 to $1,000,000**	2 complete sets of contract plans
$1,000,000 to $5,000,000	4 complete sets of contract plans
$5,000,000 and over	5 complete sets of contract plans

*In every instance the number of sets of plans shall equal the number of specifications and all sets shall be complete including Architectural, Structural, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Landscape, Civil Engineering, Interior Design, etc.
**Also applies to all residential work.

The Liaison Committee felt the following exception should be added as a footnote to the schedule: "Further, if the bidders request additional sets of plans, they shall be paid for by the contractor at cost. After having served their intended purpose, they shall be returned to the architect. The deposit will be refunded."

TEN

MINIMUM TIME ALLOTMENT FOR BIDDING PURPOSES. The schedule shown in *Table 1* is recommended as a minimum time allotment for bidding for various types of projects. The architect must evaluate each project as to the time allotted and the number of plans issued.

ELEVEN

UNIT PRICES. *a* The practice of requesting unit prices as part of the general contract should be held to a minimum.

b If unit prices are necessary in the owner's interest, they should be negotiated with the low bidder before signing the contract in preference to having all bidders submit unit prices with the bids.

c When unit prices are requested, they should include the cost for items *added* and the cost for the same items *deducted*.

d Unit prices shall be valid for ( ) days (number of days to be established by architect prior to bidding) after the start of work and a second set of unit prices shall be submitted for a definite period following the initial period above and thereafter shall be negotiated.

TWELVE

PUNCH LIST. *a* A pre-completion punch list shall be prepared before the substantial completion payment is made.

b A final punch list shall be issued at time of filing the notice of completion.

c The contractor shall be notified that sufficient funds will be withheld to insure completion of the work entailed in the prosecution of the punch list items.

THIRTEEN

GUARANTEE ITEMS. The owner shall be entitled to any guarantee which the contractor can buy or can reasonably be expected to provide. The architect shall state, in the individual sections of the specifications, those items on which a guarantee is to be expected from the contractor. The guarantee period shall start upon acceptance and/or beneficial occupancy or use of the building and shall be for one year or a specified period.

FOURTEEN

INSPECTION AND LABORATORY TEST COSTS. The architect may request an estimate of cost of deputy inspection and laboratory test work from the general contractor in the proposal form, to serve as an allowance supplementing the base bid. This figure may be incorporated in the contract between owner and contractor as an allowance expenditure for the convenience of the client.

FIFTEEN

PROCESSING OF SHOP DRAWINGS. Contractors should immediately examine and check shop drawings upon receipt of same and so indicate on the submittal. Both architect and contractor agree this is a vital matter and that a system should be employed whereby the exchange of shop drawings between the contractor and the architect could be handled speedily and in orderly fashion. Both parties could then indicate awareness of changes, substitutions or deviations from the original drawings, which could adversely affect other parts of the work.

SIXTEEN

SUBCONTRACTOR'S DELAY IN ORDERING 'LONG DELIVERY' AND SPECIAL MATERIALS. Because of the importance the owner attaches to the final completion date of the project, a procedure should be adopted whereby the architect and the contractor be informed of orders placed and schedules of long delivery and special items which must be supplied by the contractor. This would be helpful in expediting their arrival on the job site so that an uninterrupted work schedule may be maintained, thus precluding last minute substitution requests and default in meeting the designated completion date.

SEVENTEEN

CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPERVISION DURING CONSTRUCTION. The committee feels the contractor has the responsibility for supervision required to fulfill and complete the contract. He is responsible for all engineering aspects of construction techniques or methods he may choose to use during construction. Likewise, the architect has an obligation to point out any unusual conditions or requirements known to himself.

Table 1. Minimum time allotment for bidding (number of weeks)

Value of work	Industrial buildings mfg.	Industrial buildings no mfg.	Office buildings	Churches, theaters	Hospital laboratory buildings	Hotel, apartment buildings
Up to $500,000	2½	1¾	2½	2¾	3	2¾
$1,000,000	2⅔	2½	3⅓	3⅔	3⅔	3⅔
$2,000,000	2¾	2⅔	3⅔	3¾	4	3⅔
$3,000,000	3¼	3¾	3¾	4	4¼	4
$4,000,000	3⅔	3¼	4	4½	4⅔	4½
$5,000,000	4	3½	4½	4½	5	5
$6,000,000 up	4¼	4½	5	5	5½	5½

For all residential work, 2 to 3 weeks bid time with 2 sets of plans and specifications issued is recommended.

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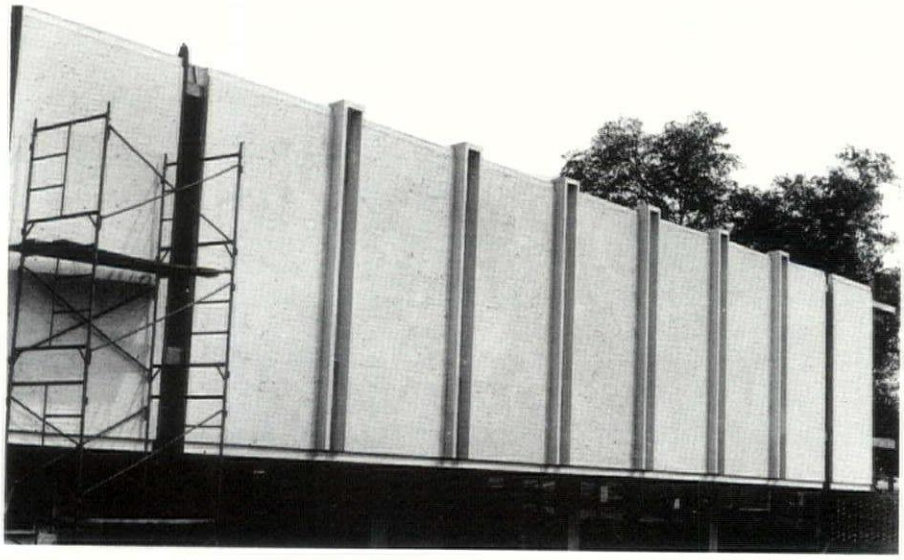

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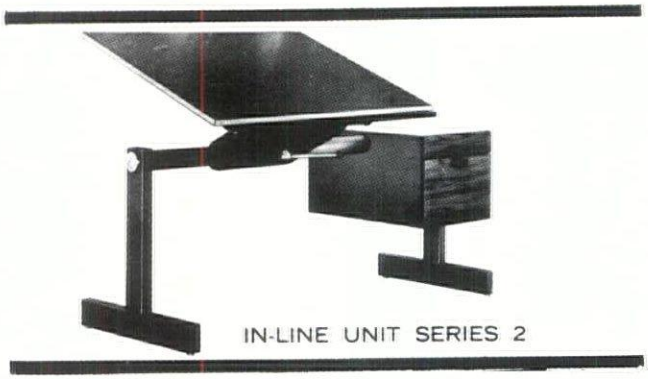

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The Gateway Arch and Simplicity in Architecture

by
Edward J. Thias, AIA

The creative architect is unceasingly striving to achieve an organization of expression in the solution to architectural problems. This is always true of all the fine arts. Simplification of detail and method of organization is basic to all in great art. Regardless of the complexity of an idea, experience, problem, or inspiration . . . the relationship of all of the parts to the whole is the challenge for the creative mind.

The Gateway Arch in St. Louis is an excellent example of great design. It is becoming one of the best known monuments in the world.

Simplicity in design is not necessarily synonymous with the present period we call modern or contemptory. The pyramids of Egypt are simple.

The Washington Monument showed no appreciable change from the obelisks constructed by the Egyptians, since it is of the same form and materials used by the Egyptians. It does not rank as a great creative idea because it is simply an imitation of what had already been achieved. It is an impressive structure, but not the expression of a creative idea.

The Eiffel Tower is an expression synonymous with the technological developments of its period of history. It is a structure of the machine age. The metal truss system indicates a new use of material in contrast to the Washington Monument.

The Great Arch rising some 630 feet was designed by Architect Eero Saarinen. The Saarinen Arch built for the St. Louis riverfront is also a metal structure. This is not the first arch proposed as a monument, but it is a creative idea. This design is the result of a competition, with all of the architects in the United States invited to participate. The sheer simplicity of the form which would emerge above the park area of trees makes this a tremendous concept. This monument could not have been constructed in the same slender form before the twentieth century, and would have taken on a different proportion even if it were possible to construct it of stone.

It has been realized that the Saarinen Arch has been constructed as originally designed and was not replaced or dressed up by amateur, would-be designers who gain a political voice. Time will pass before the public will understand the simplicity of the arch. There is always a lag between a creative idea and the acceptance of that idea.

These four monumental structures are simply conceived as geometric forms. All retain a uniformity, and can be constructed by mathematical calculation. There is variation in the purity of the forms. The monument is more of a problem of sculptural effect in contrast to the inclosure of interior space. All of these monuments have passageways for limited numbers of people. The pyramids as the burial shrine for the world beyond, and the others as a means of achieving height to gain a view of the surrounding settings; therefore the function of the monument is first to impress by the sheer size and scale of the structure. The Saarinen Arch is meant to be imposing by its height and shape.

Architecture Today

The approach in architecture today of organizing in an efficient method should be recognized. It should be a matter of logic that the present period is a high period in the fine arts. There is a vastly greater amount of knowledge, greater technical development, and flexibility in construction . . . giving greater freedom.

There are many more synthetic materials available. Any technical comparison of architecture must acknowledge the contrast between the static, stony solidity of most of the pre-twentieth century buildings and the splendid mechanism of modern structures with their heating, lighting, elevators, bathrooms, telephones, pneumatic tubes, television, etc.

The evolution of the airplane can understandably indicate the expression of simplicity. From the very first airplanes, the problem of flight became greater and greater, and yet the form of the airplane became simpler and simpler.

It is a certainty that there is great art being conceived in the twentieth century. The basic principles the architect must master and understand are that archeological details cannot be forced into the problem. Details are a reflection of construction methods and materials. The principles of structural systems must become the logical skeleton of the structure.

Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright, the greatest exponent of organic architecture, cleverly stated that "simplicity is not like the side of a barn. Simplicity in architecture is the elimination of the superficial." One of the basic principles in architecture is that the parts or elements are related to each other and to the overall scheme.

In architecture, the results of the method employed should be what they really are. The superficial and the fake have no place in great art.

The tremendous growth in construction has made it difficult for the public to distinguish good architecture from bad. The public has been exposed to so many poor structures passed off as modern, that there is much confusion. The field is so large and the possibilities of different solutions infinite. It is generally accepted by architects of today that piecemeal repetition of details of the past is unacceptable. Architect Walter Gropius refers to the revival of classical details as applied archeology.

The use of new materials results in architecture that is lighter and efficient. Standardization of the elements in architecture is becoming a trend because of the same or similar space requirements. It is conceivable that the single-family dwelling and other structures will be developed on the same assembly line principles as is the automobile.

Continued on page 28

PRESIDENT'S LETTER from page 1

course, or because they have dreams of someday adding their touch to the great cultural advancements currently being made in Hollywood and on Broadway. Yet, with the crying need for good design witnessed by the blight and disorganization in our cities, we cannot pay for state education for architects.

We are able to find the money to pay the salaries of sociologists, psychologists, social historians, and many other great humanitarians to teach at M.U., some of whom spend their time in the classrooms inciting anarchy. Yet, students desiring to learn something as constructive as Architecture, who would have to put in such ridiculous hours and hard work to survive are told to look elsewhere.

We pay the tuition of many students so they can study "art" which has become so degenerate that it is now entirely faddistic; pop-art, op-art, who knows just what bizarre extreme the next successful "artist" will come up with. Yet a necessary art such as Architecture, and it has always been the greatest of the arts and the major criteria by which we judge past civilizations, is apparently not good enough by Missouri University standards to be included in our state school.

Why? These are two answers given:

1. "Not enough money," they say, "to even do justice to those programs we already have." Why not take a good hard long look at some of those programs, many of which are faculty promoted to advance and perpetuate their own interests; are they more worthy than Architecture?

2. "We have reciprocity, which satisfies the needs." This is inadequate as already shown. Does it actually cost less to send students out of state for an education???

What can the architects of Missouri do? Talk to your state representative, telephone him, write to him, and to your senator, telling him we need architects as much as we need anything else, and more than we need most of the present state curricula, that if we haven't enough money for all, then something else should go. Suggest to him that if we would clean out all the pot-pushers, hippies, sickies, and the rest of the unwashed ones, we could replace them with architects.

What can MARA do? Stop beating around the bush with various and sundry proposals and concentrate on getting a school of architecture in the budget. After all, we will not be the ones who decide where it will be located, the Board of Curators will do that; we will not decide the curriculum, they will hire a dean to do that. That is not to say that we could not be of assistance, but forget about it for now. Let's concentrate on demonstrating the need for a school, not based on a survey of how many students would attend, (this has never been a problem, there will always be more applicants than it could handle regardless of size) but based on the needs of the profession, of the economy, of society as a whole.

—James T. Darrough
President

The Gateway Arch

From page 27

The North Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago by Architect Mies Van der Rohe have influenced many skyscraper designs by the accent of the exposed framing. The skeleton frame is painted black and most panels are glass, so you have the expression of a structural plan.

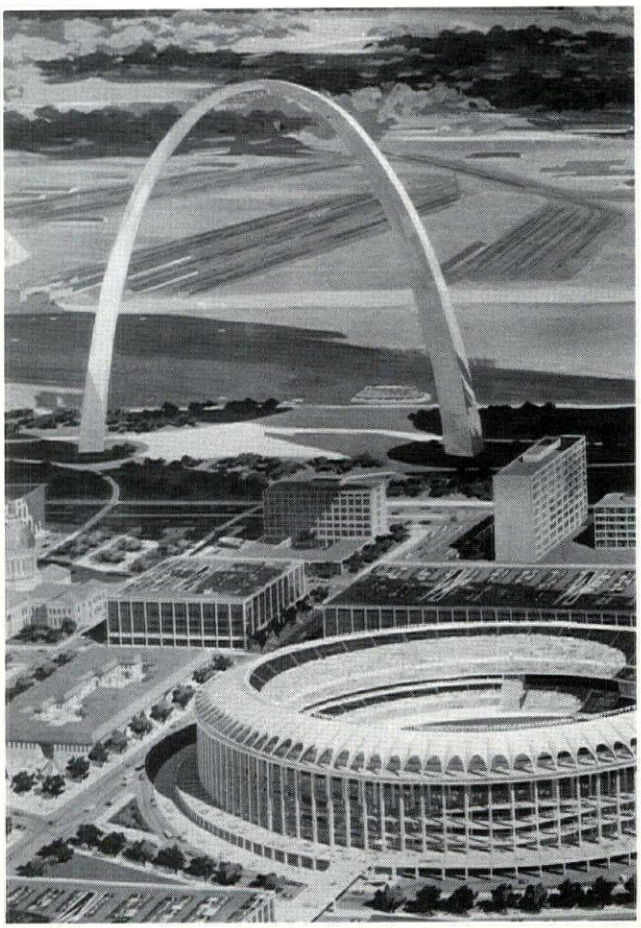
Van der Rohe has made the structural framing the dominant element with the relationship to the site secondary. His architectural space is held within a rational geometric formula inclosed by four walls of continuous windows. The partitions are not meant to be static, but thin and movable.

U.N. Building

The U.N. Building with its simple form and ribbons of glass contrast with the New York skyscrapers of another era. The structure has a richness and dramatic appearance as compared to its setting. Its simplicity, as exaggerated by contrast to the other structures in New York, generates a monumental quality.

Simplicity is difficult to understand because it has different meanings to different individuals. A structure may be simple by contrast, because its surroundings are not simple. Modern architecture is a new approach, not a new style.

Architectural simplicity is the organization and arrangement of inert materials to something living and related to the human being. Architecture can be ever-changing, as the ways of life are ever-changing. Architecture should be an integral part of life.



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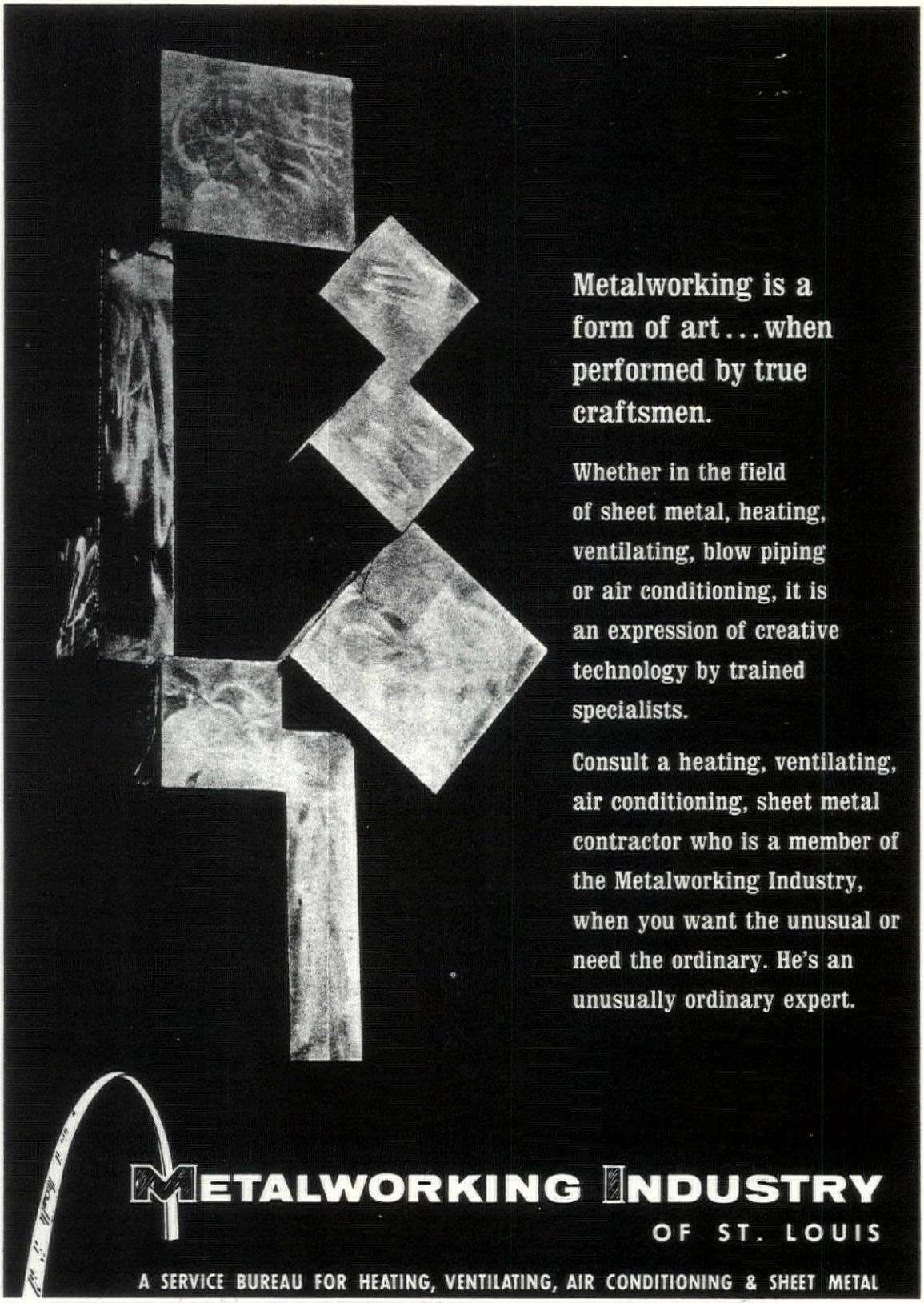
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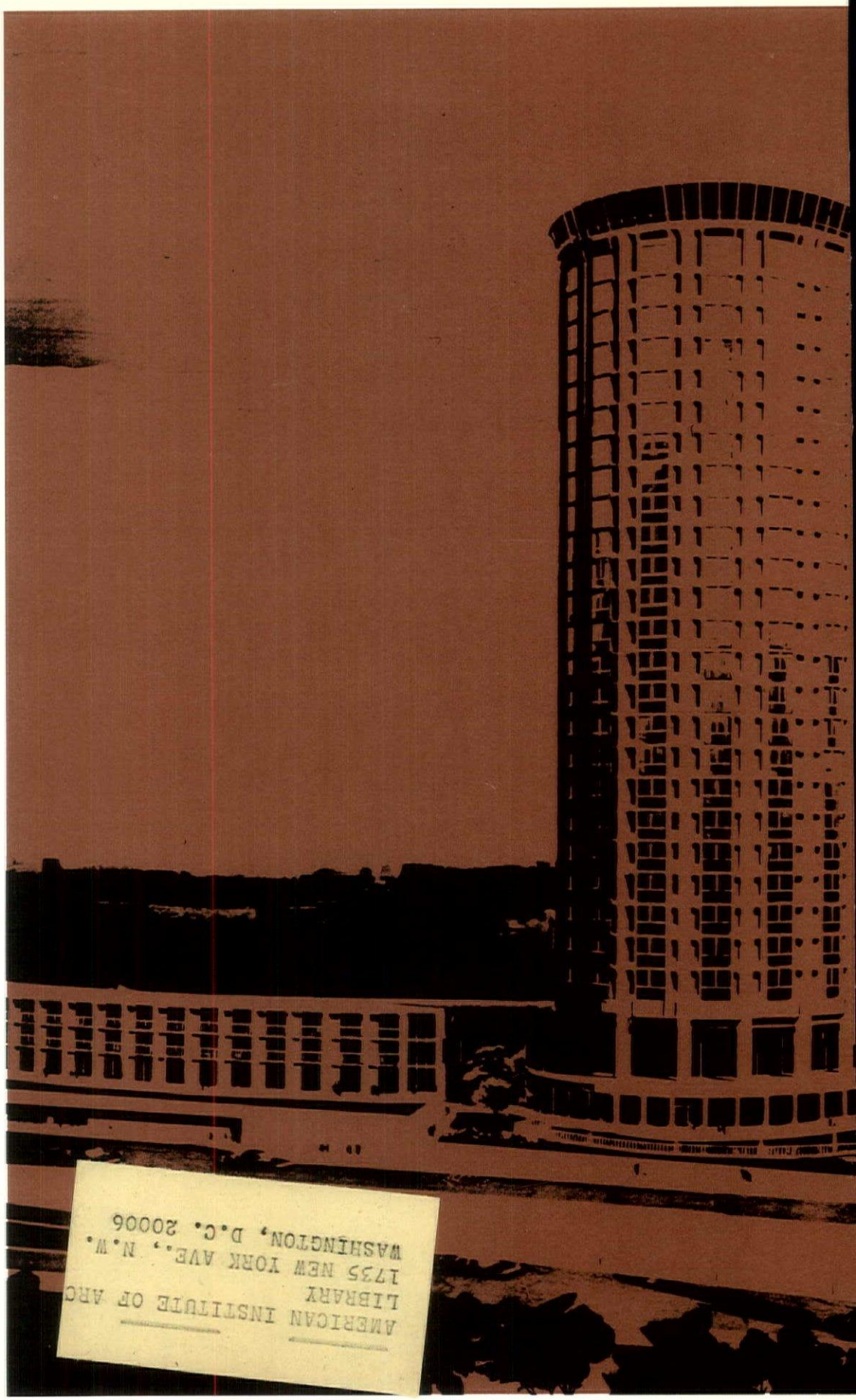

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